From The Coon Hunter.

Here is a coon, Mr. Hunter, that wants skinning. I found him in the Journal of the House of Representatives of Vermont for the year 1843-a true whig coon, "fat and sleek" as his master Henry Clay's nebetter pay it is than any man gets in any the following notable sentence: office or profession in the state for the same amount of labor.

tration, that Vermont has been managed in- of Congress." to a debt of \$200,000.

Journal, I discovered that this same big DARS a day! whig treasurer coon was not even yet satisfied with Extra; that his maw was not member of the Legislature, and without (Pa.) Intelligencer. any shadow of law, decency, or precedent.

The \$500 grab was something handsome. any way. To seize and be permitted to hold this large sum was a bold exploit, and shows a genius in the line, from which the state may still suffer. But this attempt to smuggle himself by stealth, into the debenture bill of the House for \$40 or \$50 more, was as regular a mean, petty, coon-like depredation, as plundering a cornfield at mid-night .- Your knife into this Coon, Mr. Hunter. POLKER, JR.

P. S. This last trick of the Treasurer having been detected and exposed by Mr. Sanborn, a democrat, the whig brother coons could do no less, for the sake of appearances, than pass his resolution, viz .-"That the Committee of Debentures be instructed not to pay John Spalding, treasattendance during the present session of the legislature, believing it to be included in his salary."-Now will you inform us up in the woods here, whether Mr. Extra-SERVICE DEBENTURE SPALDING Was successful in the small \$50 plunder, as he was in the \$500 grab. We want to know before election.

Norwich, July 29, 1844. MAJ. EASTMAN-Dear Sir:-In your last paper I notice a call for a District Convention to nominate a candidate to be list of SIXTEEN whigs of this city was many of the provisions of that Tariff, to supported by the Democracy for the next shown us, with the names and residences be ultimately popular or to meet with favor Congress of the United States. As some attached, all of whom voted for Gen. Har- from so clear-headed a democrat as James ace Greely, editor of the New York Tribof my friends have signified a wish to nom- rison in 1840, who have now come out for K. Polk. inate me again for that station, I take this Polk and Dallas!" means of tendering to them, as well as to John Robson of Marshall, in the same our friends in general, my warmest ac- state, have severally published cards reknowledgements for their confidence and nouncing whiggery. support during the two last Congressional J. and James Sterling of Haddonsfield, elections, and of saying, that I cannot, in the same State, have done the same consistently with my present duties, accept in the columns of the Camden Eagle. of a re-nomination.

Be pleased to give notice to this effect in the next number of the Age, and oblige Your friend, T. B. RANSOM. MAJ. C. G. EASTMAN.

HERE WE GO-DOWN-DOWN!

Every once in three months the Horse Jockey Junto have used up the Age .-The time has come round again, as will be inferred from the following from the Infidel's paper of last week:

"Any body stopped their paper?" How fast we are going "to pot" may be inferred from the fact that we added to our subscription list, of the Age and Coon Hunter, last week, only over five come it in that way, no how!

SENATOR BATES OF MASS.

This gentleman, in his own state and abroad, has the reputation of being a man and of much influence in the Senate of the United States, and for years past, he has been chairman of the Committee of Pensions. We are sorry to find with all these Committee aforesaid, deal so hard in many instances with the old soldiers, their widows and children, whose claims for pensions have come before him for allowance and been rejected, when the same claims have passed the other House by majorities. proving the equity of such claims. It is presented to Congress for allowance, they are now the uncompromising enemies of result with Senator Bates.

Many a paragraph has been penned in an unguarded moment, which has sooner or later proved to its author a fruitful source of regret and mortification .- Pi-

Were you thinking of your oration before the "Tom Paine Society," or your infamous compilation entitled "the beauties of the Bible," or of your detestable Infidel "Liberal Extracts" which you published a few years since?

LARS PER DAY!

The West Chester Republican says: In the year 1816 an act was passed by Congroes, and beating all other coons for filch- members from six dollars per day, to \$1500 gress changing the compensation of the ing. Sharpen your knite while I polk him the season, which, as the session then along. John Spalding receives \$500 for scarcely averaged one hundred days each, his salary, by law, as Treasurer and Com-Mr Clay warmly advocated the passage of missioner of the School fund. This sum this law, coming down from the Speaker's this coon got, as appears by page 1 of the chair to make a speech in its favor. It is Appendix of Reports in the Journal, as his to be observed that his wages as Speaker pay by law for doing the duties of Treasu- was then twelve dollars per day. A sketch er and all the duties of Treasurer; and he ington Reporter, of May 31st, 1816, a paot, as appears by page 15, \$104,38 more per which has always been warmly devofor his postage and office expenses. And ted to his interests, from which we extract

"Mr C. (Clay) said his own personal experience determined him in voting for the bill. He had attended Congress sometimes But this coon was not satisfied; and by with his family, and at other times with a page 11, we learn that his brother coons, part of it, and although his compensation to stop his whining, gave him \$584,56 still whilst he had enjoyed the honor of presimore for EXTRA SERVICES, &c., making other members, he declared with the utding in this House, was DOUBLE that of only (\$1188,94 per year. And no won- most sincerity, that he had never been able is small praise to Mr S. to say that they ry Clay, and will not support 'him under der, with this specimen of whig adminis- to make both ends meet at the termination

Think of that! ye hob-nailed, hard-fisted After I found this, I read away; and from land, the Mill-hoy of the Slashes! Couldn't mechanics! This is the farmer of Asha resolution of the House on page 160 of make both ends meet at TWELVE DOL-

Just think what kind of a farm it would and Cologne water in the day time, and filled, and his claws were still sharp; and high low Jack, at night! It was just about that after all this he had actually attempted the time he made this speech, that Mr Clay to smuggle himself into the debenture bill discovered the constitutionality and great of the House, to draw his daily pay as a necessity of a National Bank!-Lancaster

Not satisfied with a barefaced misquotation of the language of Mr Clay, and merely leave it to work its own effect upon the readers of that veracious print, (the Age) but misrepresentation must be added to falsehood, with slander and vituperation, the principal ingredient in its compound.—Piera.

LOOK TO THE CONSEQUENCES By voting for Col. Polk, you secure the annexation of Texas, and as a necessary consequence, the peaceful extinction of slavery in this country.

By voting for Mr Clay, you vote a-

gainst Texas, and consequently, vote to PERPETUATE SLAVERY.

Will not patriots think of these things? And especially, will not Christians think of them? -Augusta, (Mr.) Age.

The purpose of his mission (the demaurer of this state, for any services for his gouge) is simply to advance the interests of his party by making fools of his readers and puffing his own pride for being) the biggest toad in the democratic coon puddle.-Picra.

> Well, my son, if that be the "purpose of your mission" you fulfil it to a T.

HERE THEY COME! 'Every breeze whispers change."-Dan-IEL WEBSTER.

John W. Smith of Dayton, Ohio, and

The Indiana State Sentinel comes to us cluding some of the most able and influential men of the party in that State, reten cause of Clay Whiggery.

James R. Richards of Warren co., Va., In a delegate to the late Baltimore Whig Convention, and an active supporter of Harrison in 1340, has come out in and Dallas.

Abner S. Bennett and James Graham, heretofore whigs, have come out at a pub≠ lic meeting recently held at Delphi, Ohio, and declared themselves in favor of and Vice President.

The Savannah Georgian of the 17th cies? hundred subscribers-that's all. Can't instant states, that Marshall J. Wellborn. R. W. Flourney and Julius C. Alford, of on the Tariff question, stands Gov. Polk. that State, have renounced whiggery and It is the ground of the millions who live by

ic nominations. Major James Garland of Virginia, who agreeable qualifications, that he should, as a few years ago, has dissolved his connection with the Clay coons. He addressed on the night of the 11th instant.

MORE CHANGES IN ALLEGHENY. The Pittsburg Post recently published the names of not less than seventeen prominent politicians in Allegheny county, who were all active Harrison men in now understood that if such claims are the campaign of 1840, and all of whom will stand a poor chance to find a favorable Henry Clay. The same paper of Tuesday last announces a second list of secesnames of the following influential gentle- other way. men, heretotore among the "jewels" of

whiggery in Allegheny: Dr. J. CARUTHERS, has formally seceded from Clayism. The Dr. is well known as a talented and consistent antimason-he now goes the Liberty ticket

strongly. NATHAN MEANS, ts known as a most obdurate and unyielding antimason and Harrison man; he cannot support Clay. John Willox, Esq, is no less distinguished for his devotion to antimasonr,

THAT COULD NOT MAKE BOTH war. Mr W. went with all his might for ant, of Rockville, and Mr Dunn of Dear-ENDS MEET AT TWELVE DOL- his old commander, Harrison, but will born county-worthy and influential men do we owe to his efforts the admission of

> Mr M'A. takes little part in politics now, but cannot support Clay.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., although masonic ranks, had few superiors for zeal, talent and industry.

in his office, than gulp down Clay and his heresies.

JAMES H. McCLELLAND, Esq., supported Harrison in 1840 with right good &c. will. He was put forward by the coons | Another Important Change!-We erty ticket.

and relied on him especially, when the to our standard .- Rockingham Register. working men were operated upon. He

"POLK AND FREE TRADE."

This is the new watch-word of the whigs; but like their usual superstructures, is built upon sand.

Gov. Polk has never avowed himself in favor of "free trade," and the whig papers well know it. His speeches in congress and at other times, conclusively show that he is in favor of a moderate, stable and discriminating revenue Tariff. He holds that when the power of discrimination is exercised by Congress, it should be in fa- fortable disorder, the gout is prevailing to vor of those articles used by the poorer an alarming extent among the poorer class-By Jupiter! you say that again, if you classes. Is not this sound American doc-

Gov. Polk is committed in favor of a revenue Tariff, discriminating in behalf of American labor, and he holds decidedly, in dealt out to them since 1840. unison with the National Democratic Convention, "that justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common constry.'

On this broad and equitable basis, Gov. against the present enormous duties on "enliven the interest of the game." sugar and molasses-ranging from 60 to oppressive tax on the toiling millions of in the practice as a social diversion. That lens, coarse cottons and cheap silks.

To these details of that tariff he stands as probable." opposed, and we desire that every voter in Such is the admission of Mr Clay's Ken-OUR UNION IS PERFECT."-Ditto. the country should know it, for these posi- tucky organ. This thing of betting mon-The Newark (N. J.) Post in speaking tions are sound and democratic and will ey to "enliven the interest of the game," of the daily desertions from the Clay be popular. The exaltation of capital as is what we do not exactly comprehend as ranks in that State, says: "Yesterday a bove lubor, is the too certain effect of differing from gambling. - Ohio Journal.

remembered that a just stability in tariff "In 1839, JAMES K. POLK, ONE OF enactments, furnishes the only hope of a THE ABLEST MEN AND MOST POWsteady and sure reward to labor. Ultra ERFUL SPEAKERS IN THE SOUTHlaborer. It grinds him to death. It may (Van Buren) candidate for Governor, and, with a list of the names of over ONE give him a feast one day, but soon comes after a canvass of unprecedented vehe-HUNDRED AND THIRTY whigs, in- a famine, so sure as the rebound follows mence, in which he proved himself an overthe bend of the bow. High tariffs on match both in speaking talent, and in permanufactures act very much like a hot-sonal address and popularity, for his opponouncing all further allegiance to the rot- bed on plants. It forces them into a pre- nent Governor Cannon, he was elected by mature growth and ripeness. The first some twenty-five hundred majority." the democratic candidates for President stable moderation in duties, at once sound This language is quite as strong as that

On this strong and impregnable ground, Capital.

Albany Argus.

MORE RENUNCIATIONS!

forth the following:

Two old and respectable farmers of our country, viz: Lucus Bank and James Ep-

party with whom he formerly acted.

out of the whig ranks, and joining demo- indebted to Henry Clay than to any other

not support Henry Clay, a man whom have followed in his "footsteps." James Missouri and Arkansas as slave states. Harrison said had treated him with the Garland, of Virginia, late a member of Con- His action in this particular, has been propartisan, it was James M'Auley, Esq. tucky, a gentleman of almost unbounded he has ever accomplished for her benefit ism and all its works."

a younger soldier than many in the anti- that democratic associations had already ests opposed to the extensior and perpetuibeen formed at their respective places of ty of slavery in our country. residence, and that several whigs of 1840, Nor can I feel any assurances that he will Dr. ALEX. W. BLACK has heretofore had already joined them. And one of not sacrifice, on the altar of slavery, all the been a devoted and prominent member these democrats told me, that, besides favorite measures of the whig party with as of the opposition party. The Doctor these who had left the whigs and joined much facility, and as little reluctance as he could more easily swallow all the physic the democrats, there were some 500 Qua- did the interests of the north by the comkers who voted for Harrison in 1840, who would not on any account vote for Clay because he was a slave holder and duclist,"

and occupied a leading position among are gratified to learn, from a credible them. He now goes strongly for the Lib-source, that Jeremiah Morton Esq., of Or-George Stewart, Esq., was elected an Alderman of this city by the whigs in heretofore a decided Whig has come out I think as late as 1842. I might add to the opening of the campaign of 1840. It positively and unequivocally against Hen- the catalogue, but I trust I have said e- objection and skelched a draught (challenge) in have not now in their party as efficient any circumstances. No man has greater to the utmost of my ability, oppose the eand strong a stump speaker as he is .- influence then Jeremiah Morton where he They put him forward on all occasions, is known, and his change will bring more

"The work goes bravely on,"-Mr has found that the whig party is no place Samuel C. Griffin of Stark county (Ohio) for a man honestly devoted to the inter- a federal whig of 1840, has come out aests of the many, and he now goes stren- gainst that party. He goes for democracy take to keep him going with Champagne uously for Polk and Dallas.—Harris-and Cologne water in the day time and burgh (Pa.) Union. in the Stark county Democrat.

We copy the following from the Hollidaysburg, Pa., Standard of the 15th inst: "A number of Screws Loose."-We have learned that Judge Todd, Attorney General during Governor Ritner's adminmember of his (Gov. R's.) Cabinet has re- a fused to sustain the nomination of Henry Dem. Clay for Presidency, and signified their intention to vote for Polk and Dallas.

Anful-They say that that most uncomes of the country, in consequence, it is presumed of surfeiting too free upon that 'roast beef" which the coon leaders have

For New Advertisements, see first

CLAY'S CARD PLAYING ADMIT TED.

The editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, the State organ of whiggery in Ken-Polk during the last year, has repeatedly tucky, driven to the wall by such men as avowed himself opposed to many of the Gen. McCalla in relation to Mr. Clay's partial provisions of the tariff of '42. He gambling, admits that he does play cards, has taken the most uncompromising stand and plays for money too, but it is only to

"It would be uncandid to conceal that I 140 per cent.-which he justly deems an have understood he has sometimes engaged our country. He has also exposed the in- he has, on such occasions, bet money, to justice of the heavy duty on coarse wool- enliven the interest of the game, but not for the purpose of gain, is readily admitted

More Coon Testimony .- In 1841, Horune, the leading Clay paper of New York, Gov. Polk, on the Tariff, as on other wrote a memoir of the late Judge White of great questions, is eminently a safe states. Tennessee, published in the Biographical man. He favors a moderate tariff, as in- Annual for 1841, page 52, in which he dispensable to revenue, because it contains speaks of the present democratic nominee the element of stability, and it should be for the Presidency in the following terms:

legislation reacts with fearful power on the WEST, took the field as the administration

chill kills them. They require constant, This same Mr. Greeley is now engaged unwearied, and we therefore say partial in the very laudable effort of proving that protection. On the contrary, if they are Mr. Polk is a "fith rate man," wholly unfit let alone, or tended with no excess of care, for the Presidency. Recollect, too, that opposition to Clay, and will support Polk they grow up perhaps slowly but steadily, Gov. Polk and Mr. Clay are near neighsurely and vigorously. They are well in- bors in the Southwest, and that Mr. Greeured to the vicissitudes of change, and ley did not place the former one inch bestand firmly against all assaults, as monu- hind the latter, but described him as "one ments of wisdom, of permanence and of of the ABLEST men and MOST POWERFUL enduring prosperity. Is not therefore a speakers" in that section of the Union .- Mr Wise to the Public tears of the bereaved in its policy and democratic ir. its tenden- used by "honest" John Banks in his letter of resignation .- Dem. Union.

A WHIG'S OPINION OF CLAY.

We mentioned a week or two since that come out holdly for Polk and Dallas. All their daily labor. It is the poor man's Gen. Samuel Fessenden of Portland, Me., of them are men of wide influence, especially, Mr Alford, (Formerly a whig ital in the world but stout hands and an state, and a very active and influential 'copied' and born by him to Mr Cilley. Mr Clay. member of Congress, who has publicly ad- industrious spirit. We doubt not every member of the party had, in a letter to the therefore penned the original challenge which of commanding talents, agreeable manners dressed large meetings of the citizens of effort will be made by the "Lords of the Rev. A. K. Moulton, declared his intention Meriwether Co. in favor of the democrat- Loom," and the kin partisans of Henry of opposing the election of Mr. Clay. We as MURDER, as instigated by a murderous spirit, Clay, to misrepresent Gov. Polk's position have since noticed Gen. Fessenden's letter and in defiance of the laws of God and the institu--to excite hostility against him among entire in the Maine papers, and below give tions of a christian people!

The people of the porth on the false plea that part which relates to Mr. Clay. It is And yet Mr. Frelinghuysen new consents to will be remembered as a prominent the people of the north, on the false plea that part which relates to Mr. Clay. It is stand as second to the man who insignted, aidwhig member of Congress from that State that he is against protecting their labor, dated at Portland, May 3d. We wish it a few years ago, has dissolved his connect when in truth, he is opposed to still farther might be read by every voter in the Union. strengthening and extending by partial Let democrats make a point to circulate it kers of the land,' and which he called on all men the democratic association at Lynchburg legislation, the already overgrown power of as extensively as possible. It is the opinion of one honest whig in relation to the his abhorence of duelling and duellists in '28, that character and public acts of the candidate he thought it criminal to remain selent under the of his party, and may induce the honest then recent exhibition of the 'marderous spirit' at portion of that party to imitate Gen. Fes. Washington. Now he stands associated on the Chapman of the Indiana Sentinel crows senden's example in repudiating a man so sended set and counsellor in that 'Heaven-daring sin'utterly unworthy of their confidence and and consents directly to aid in his elevation to the support as Henry Clay.

"I am most decidedly opposed to the eperson, (and many others whom I might lection of Henry Clay as President of the a vote which will count for both the duellist and name.) formerly federal whigs, and voting United States, and if I live to cast my e- the anti-duelist? Will they not indignantly spurn day last announces a second list of secessions from the Clay ranks, embracing the
mocracy; and I know of no change the man as an elector, who would vote for him. The first insuperable objection to Mr Clay We learn by the Eaton (Preble county) is that he is a slaveholder. I will vote for Democrat, that a meeting which was held no slaveholder for that highly responsible STATES. All nations give as the example."

Again, Mr Clay, at Charleston, S. C., was equally ex in that place on the 9th instant, Mr J. B. office. I am compelled to believe (much Stevens, who has heretofore voted with the as I respect his talents) from the careful ing his speech, said. One careful in the Care assumed that flashes and the flushing system whigs, made a speech, in which he declar- review of all he has said and done, that ed his intention to vote for the nominees of the democratic convention, as he heartily believes in the correctness of democratic of the slaves in the United States a man property of a NATIONAL BANK TO REGULATE AND CONTROL the system, and keep it has necessary to secure a National Currency as. ic principles, and as heartily opposes the States, either IMMEDIATE OF GRADUAL, than

THE FARMER OF ASHLAND, than for his heroic behavior in the late crats is getting quite popular. Judge Bry-man, for extending the curse of slavery HENRY CLAY ON SLAVERY AND popularity, have also, renounced federal- Nor do I believe (The would for a mo-"These young democrats informed me of the free states if he believed those inter-

> promise tariff of 1832 .- I have another insuperable objection to Mr. Clay, HE IS A DUELIST, and I have no evidence that he has abandoned, or repudiated in principle or practice, this unchristian and brutal relic of barbarism. It is certain he had not, when he insulted, on the floor of the senate ange, a Clay sub-elector for 1844, an in-chamber a senator, with the deliberate purnough to satisfy all abolitionists that I shall, MY OWN HAND WRITING."-Henry Clay's election of Henry Clay, to the office of doubted standing, that as late as the 4th of July President of the United States." N. E. Democrat.

> The Kentucky papers contain an account of an "affair between John Clay, son of Henry Clay, and one of his comrades. The facts are said to be these: young Clay, while at a gaming table in his father's house, where liquor had been free- fally, that one of the editors of this paper receivly used, got into a controversy with Hopkins and called him a liar. This produced a challenge from Hopkins, but the affair was settled by young Clay's apologizing istration, and one other very distinguished for his conduct. Master John seems to be "chip of the old block."- Whitehall

COMICAL INCIDENT.

A friend of the editor of the Providence Gazette, on the evening of the 4th got into a group collected to see fireworks .-While standing there a man who stood mear took off his hat and shouted out, KNOWN TO US in his social and danestic re-Hurrah for Clay!' No one noticed him. He raised his voice a little louder, and shouted a second time, 'Hurrah for Clay!' Still no notice was taken of him, either by old or young. Not to be passed by in that manner, he bellowed out a third time, (jumping up and clapping his hands,) 'Hurrah for Clay!' when a little child who had been with pleasure filled eye, watching the gold rain of a rocket, booked up in its moth-often said he was merely a splendid orator, wither's face, and with a trembling voice and outany valuable knowledge from experience or pallid cheek, said, 'Ma-ma aint that man study, or any determined public principles found-

The New Haven Register says:

'We assure our friends abroad that the democracy of Connecticut were never so thoroughly aroused! Important changes have transpired within a few days which will startle whiggery.

Read and Remember. THE DUELLIST A Λ^*D ANTI-DUEL IST.

READ! READ!!

Look on this picture. \$ Mr FRELINGHUYSEN MR CLAY. Trenton, N. J.) March 5, 1838. § Mr Wise to Mr Clay. "If ever an occasion called for an expression Washington, of public feeling, the late Feb. 25, 1842. 5 seene of shocking vio-Did you lence [the Cilley ot draw the form of the most solemnly demands

challenge which I bere it. Truly the blood of for Mr Graves to Mr Cil- war has been shed in ey on the morning of peace,' and this in high Friday the 23d day of places and among the February, 1838. LAW MAKERS OF OUR Henry A. Hise. country. The law of the duellist

Hon. Henry A. Wise. is an OUTRAGE upon every principle of order and humanity.-

Mr Clay to Mr Wise. It sets the laws of God and the institutions Washington,) of a Christian people at Feb. 28,1842 5 defiance and if this murplerous spirit be not met Upon and firmly and fearlessly reading it (the challenge rebuked, by the frowns Mr Graves had drawn,) of public sentiment, on I thought it closed the ourselves will abide

door to all accommoda- much of the guilt of tion, stated that object warder. It can be check tion and SKE $^{\prime\prime}CHED$ ed and efficiently repres-A DRAUGHT I N sed, whenever the MY O W.N HAND ple, true to their high H RITING. duties, shall rise in th Henry Clay. majesty of public opin-lenry A. Wise. ion, and frown upon the Hon. Henry A. Wise. atrocious deeds of vin-

lence; and the BLOOD of the MURDERED, the and the commands of a "He (Mr Clay) draw righteous God, call upon the form of the challenge them to speak, and bear which was copied by Mr their stern and indignant Graves, and carried by testimony against this

Heaven-during sin. me to Mr Cilley." Henry A. Wise, T. PRELINGHUYSES Mr Clay, by his own confession 'sketched' the challenge, which resulted in the DEATH of Cit

called Mr Cilley to the bloody field.

to wash their hands of in like manner, or to rest under the guilt of murder. In a word, such was highest place in the Republic!

But will a 'christian people' sanction the un-natural combination! Can they be induced to east

HENRY CLAY, AND A NATIONAL BANK Mr Clay, in a public speech, at Macon, Ga., said. "He was in favor of a BANK OF THEUNITED Again, Mr Clay, at Charleston, S. C., was equally eplicit. The Courier, the whig organ in that city, in notice

would continue to exist and

Henry Clay. I would not except even Cal-The example of Major Mace in coming ut of the whig ranks, and joining demo-

"I know there is a visionary degma which I arrison said had treated him with the blackest ingratitude."

Garland, of Virginia, late a member of Congress, and an ardent supporter of General Harrison, and Robert Wickliffe, of Kenjury and disgrace to our country, than all of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro tucky, a gentleman of almost unbounded he has ever accomplished for her benefit holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of ate, Feb. 7th 1810.

ment hesitate to sacrifice all the interests is preliminary to action. The people of the North Discussion implies deliberation; deliberation have no right to act upon the subject of Southern slavery, and therefore THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO DELIBERATE-NO RIGHT TO DISCUSS."-Clay's Speech,

"MY NEGROES ARE FAT AND SLEEK" Henry Clay's reply to Memicahall, Ind., 1841. Iwould sooner offer the tortures of the inquisiion, than sign a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or to any manner give ountenance to the project." - Clay's remark to Mr Wise 1841.

HENRY CLAY'S MORAL CHARACTER. "GO HOME, GOD DAMN YOU: WHERE YOU BE-LONG!"—Henry Clas to Mr Speaker Pack, in the Houge of Representatives, Feb. 6, 1836.

When on the day preceding the duel, Mr Graves, in company with you came to my room, I was informed that he had determined to chal-

I assert on the authority of gentlemen of unlast, he gambled at cards, at the place before mentioned (Lexington Ky.) for money wo i.—(To the amount of about TWO HUN-DRED DOLLARS.) John W. McCalla, in a letter to the editor of

the Lexington Ky. Gazette dated May 24, 1844

JAMES K. POLK'S MORAL CHARACTER. It is now our duty to say, as we do most cheerletter yesterday from a gentleman of undoubted character, giving the direct assurance that Col. hever was engaged in an affair of this sort (a duel.) This is quite conclusive, and we has-ten to make the matter right with our readers.

N. 1. Courier and Enquirer, coop.
"Since the outside of this paper went to press we are assured that the representation given the first page, of the private morals of Mr Polk, is entirely incorrect, and that he is not only a man of EXEMPLARY MORALS, BUT OF RELIG-IOUS PRINCIPLES. We made the statement on what we considered authentic information, but under the circumstances, wish to have the charges considered as withdrawn."—Emancipator.

tations, we have no disposition to speak otherwise than with ENTIRE RESPECT." - National Intelligencer, coon.

The whigs had better not attack the private character of Col. Polk, as it is ABOVE REPROACH, and will stand the SEVEREST

SCRUTINY .- Gov. Briggs, coon Gue. of Mass.

OPINIONS OF CLAY. "Towards Mr Clay as a politician, Mr Jeilerson ed in sound political science, either practical or theoretical." Jefferson in his life by Th. M. Ran-

Henry Clay has too many HERESTES about him to EVER GAIN MY SUPPORT .- Daniel H'ebster.

"He is talented but corrupt. He stinks and shines, and shines and stinks, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight." -- John Randolph. We supported him (Mr Clay) once for the Presidency and would do so again were we not in so doing almost certain of defeat. Mr Clay is de-ticient in popularity."—Boston Atlas, coan,

Keep it before the People!

the Richmond Whig-the leading Clay paper

"The fact that Mr Chy is some of a Free Trade man-alyonate as he is of a wise and Reasonable mail—than Mr Van Buren, is becoming generally known to the Prople of the South. His letter to be Bronson (the Georgia letter) consequence of the unjust criticism of the Locoic sand their vile attempts to show that it is inconsisten oth Mr C's former opinions, and had the effect, of bring THIS FACT to the knowledge of thousands, wi

HENRY CLAY'S TARIFF OPINIONS. ASHLAND, Sept. 13th 1843, The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the cue policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariff, may be briedly stated. In conformity with the principle manusacca in the Compromise Act, I think that whateror REVEXUE is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be serviced from datas imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that in establishing a tariff of those daties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will invisit outlify al-ford reasonable protection to our national interests. "I have always been opposed to what I regarded a High Tariff."—Henry Cray.
"I did NOT VOTE for the tariff of 1828, for which, however, i.e. M. Tariff, i.e., Lot forms, and Labour, Edi-

ever, 17 Mr Fan Baren, Col. Benton, Col. Johnson, Silve Wright, and others, DID NOTE. And it is remarkable that from that period MY exertions in Congress have Hright, and others, DID NOTE. And it is remarkable that from that period MY exections in Congress have been directed to the REDUCTION and monification of Tariffs. Thus in 1741, I supported that Tariff which greatly reduce band monified the Tariff of 1923 Insomuch that it was supposed by reasonable men that it would be ought to satisfy the Nullifiers of South Carolina. The next year, 1933, I browned forward the compromise. ext year, 1833, I brown't forward the compromise of never was in fixer of what I regarded as a high Pariff. No more revenue should be levied than is neces Hard. As more revenue should be levied than is necessary to an economical administration of the government,"

"I should have performed that the compromise act in all its parts, [uniform duties of 20 per cent.] could have been adhered to,"—Heavy Clay's letter to M. Merrimenther of Georgia, date Out. 21 1843.

Association needs no protection.—Heavy Clay,
"I voted for the Turiffs of 1816, 1824, and 1832."

"I did not vote for the Tariff of 1816 and 1821.

"I brought forward the compromee?"—H. Clay to Mr Merriwether, Oct. 1843.
"I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1831 was resumently described that decommation. I was not in congress when it passed and did not vote for it, but with its history and the circumstances that gave birth to it am well acquainted. They were nightly discretifiable to American legislation, and I hope for its honor will never again be repeated.

After my return to congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and refusion of the rates of rected to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 2*.

My opinion that there is no danger bereafter of a High My opinion that there is no danger bereafter of a High tarlif, is founded on the gradifying fact that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their intancy, they needed a greater measure of protection, but, as they grow and advance, they acquire estrength and stability, and, consequently, will require less protection. —Mr Clay to S.F. Bronson, Sept. 13th, 1842.

**Tawards Mr Clay as a polytician, Mr Jefferson constantly manufested a strong repaganage, and often said he was needly a splendly craute, without any valuable knowledge from a specificier or study, or any determined public edge from a specificier or study, or any determined public

was merely a splendid cratter, within 1 any valuable knowledge from respective or study, or any determined public principles humand in sound political science, either practical or theoretical."—Th. M. Randolph
"If gradienen with not allow us to have block slaves they must allow us to have white ones, for WE cannot ent our freewood, and black are shoes, and have our WIYES and DAI GHTERS Work in the kitchen.

Henry Clay, in the U. S. House of Rep., Feb. 1842.
Scians from ring Consess—"I will do any dury even of Mr Clay is to be henefitted by in from whom I have experienced only UNGENEROUS TREATMENT in required to yours of devoted acreving "Gra. Harrison.

or years of devoted service !!"-Gen. Harrison.

BERED.

In Hartland, July 3rd, Anna Maria Alexander, daughter of Col. Consider and Anna Alexander, aged 43 years. Oh, mourners! weep not that your idel is gone!

To a life of new glory the spirit is bord, With holy confidence to sing.— That death has lost his venomed sting. Asleep in Jesus-blessed sleep, From which none ever wake to weep: A calm and undisturbed repose, Unbroken by the least of foes.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

OW opening direct from New York and Beston Salper 6-4 citk warp Alperess. Super 6-4 cotton and en do. New styles Parisinance and Mous, de Laines. o ps. Rich styles light and derk Prints.

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An additional supply broad and surrow Laces and Edgings. Wide and narrow Thread Edgings. Long cluster Gloves and Mitts. Cotton and Worsted Hose, and a variety of other seasonable goods at the lowest pures.